

Karpov and Kasparov lock horns

Having already played a world title match, Anatoly Karpov and Garry Kasparov sprang into action in their new one without preliminaries.

But evidently each one had kept something back, for already the first game produced plenty of surprises. For the first time yet Kasparov (White) challenged the opponent to Nimzowitsch Defence and the latter went along. Soon it became clear Kasparov's plan was more effective, which was very quickly noticed by international grandmasters gathered in an upper premise at the Moscow Tchaikovsky Concert Hall. Mark Taimanov, a recognized authority on this opening, set the tone in the analysis. In his opinion Kasparov's ninth move — Queen to B6 — triggered off his later problems. An opinion shared by the others. Three or four moves later Vasily Smyslov, Eduard Gufeld, Alexei Svidlin and the rest concluded that Kasparov's position was hopeless.

They were proved correct. Karpov played slowly, developed time trouble and lost a pawn. The game was adjourned and the next day Karpov conceded defeat without resuming play.

But maybe the champion would get his own back playing White already in the second game? This possibility drew lots of chess fans to the battle ground.

Those of them who were for-



Chief Judge Vladimir Mikheev of the USSR inaugurating the first game between Karpov and Kasparov. Photo by Boris Kautman

lunate enough to get a ticket were lucky indeed. According to International Grandmaster Josif Dorfman, the world has not yet seen the likes of that game, and many agree with him.

The opponents returned to the Schvebenitz variant of Sicilian Defence they had already tried out in earlier games but gave a new treatment of it.

In a combinational flurry that followed pieces disappeared from the board one after another as the opponents were clearly not pulling their punches. You should have seen the commotion at the press centre that accompanied it. The analysis of

the game by the grandmasters gathered there would hardly qualify as a polemic but was a veritable shoot-out of argument. Indeed, Karpov gained some advantage in the initial stage, but then his luck turned, and things became utterly confused by mutual time trouble.

When the dust settled it turned out Kasparov had a slight advantage but whether that was enough for a win could be known only after the game resumed — a fine game to please various tastes.

Viktor BABKIN, chess observer

SOVIET STUDENTS GET TOP MARKS

The indisputable high point of the 13th world university games was the final event on the programme, the high jump, where Igor Paklin of the USSR set a new world best of 241 cm, incidentally, the only world record set here in Kobe, Japan.

The 22-year-old student of the Fuzhou Polytechnical Institute made bold to improve the world mark of 240 cm set by his compatriot Rudolf Povarnitsyn on August 11 this year having already won the title and set the games record. He set the world record third go and tried to jump another two centimetres higher but failed.

The USSR did remarkably well overall, totalling the most 84 awards, among them 44 gold, 21 silver and 19 bronze

medals. The multinational Soviet team had college students from 49 cities — Moscow, Kiev, Leningrad, Minsk, Riga, Novosibirsk, Bryansk, Krasnoyarsk, Ufa, Gorki, Leningrad-Kuznetsky and others, which emphasises the wide spread of Soviet college sport.

A vivid closing ceremony wound up the games on Wednesday in the central Sogo stadium where burning for 12 days was the flame of the Universal-85 lit from Hiroshima's "peace torch" and the "torch of science" which came from its world "Expo-85" science and technology show in Tokyo. This flame came to be a symbol of the unity of the planet's young sportsmen, a symbol of friendship and solidarity.

Tour de l'Avenir on

17 teams of amateurs and professionals from nine countries have gathered for the prestigious Tour de l'Avenir race across France. They will have to cover 1,602 km made up of 13 stages.

The USSR has often set the pace in previous races. For instance, Olympic champion Sergei Sukhoruchenkov once won the individual title.

Normally Soviet teams for the race feature top racers, and the present race is no exception. On this year's Soviet side are Vasily Zhdanov and Alexander Zinovyev who recently won the 100 km team race title at a world championship in Italy, 1984 and 1985 Peace race team winners

Riho Sunn and Sergei Ulanin, and promising Dzhomolun Abduraparov and Vladimir Pukov.

The prologue, time trials, individual start, which normally open big events, went to Frenchman Thierry Marie, who dashed 4.7 km in 5 min 37.91 sec.

Alexander Zinovyev, who won the team title in the latest Peace race gaining experience of many-day competition, ran up to him and won the second stage, covering 185.5 km in 4 hr 45 min 25 sec with a 15-second time bonus.

Thierry Marie holds the overall lead.

Formula-1 in Hungary

President of the Hungarian motor club Tibor Balogh and president of the Formula-1 Constructors' Association Bernie Ecclestone have agreed in principle on staging Formula-1 car races next September in Hungary. An appropriate agreement

will be signed with the racing organizing committee very soon. The agreement will run for at least five years. The races will be held on a multipurpose course to be built some 20 kilometres from Budapest, which will also host other auto events as well as cycling races.

General Secretary of the International Sporting Press Association Italian Massimo Della Pergola (left) and Association President Frank Taylor in a lively conversation on the eve of the Moscow International seminar, "Sports writers of the planet — front runners in the drive for peace and friendship among peoples."

Photo by Andrei Knyazev

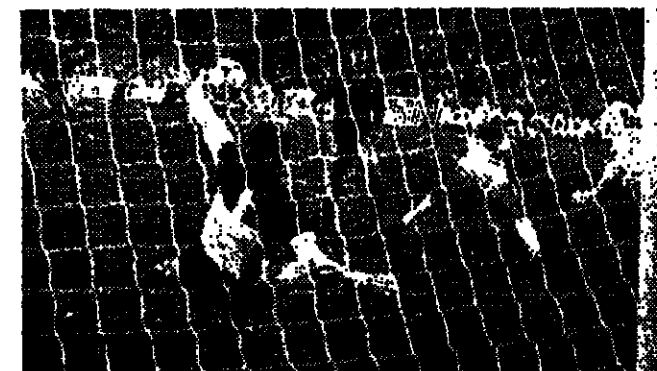


JOAO HAVELANGE ON WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP

The world junior championship in the USSR will be an important stage in the developing of football and an exciting holiday of sport and youth. FIFA President Joao Havelange told the press. He gave top marks for the organization of the event.

On FIFA's work and prospects he stressed that it is planned to stage a world women's championship and a mini-football world championship. A FIFA museum will be built close to the Federation's Zurich headquarters and a methodological centre where coaches and umpires could share their experience.

I am sure, he continued, that the Soviet Union could well as-

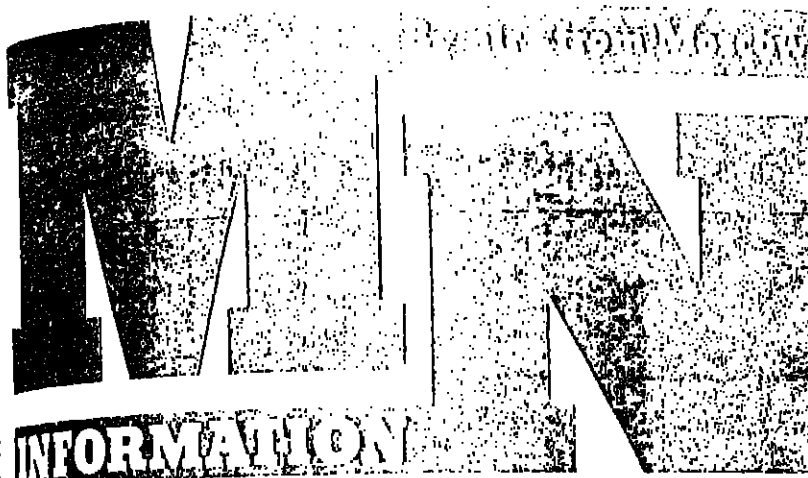


Even extra time failed to name the winner in the 1-1 semifinals game of the world junior championship between the USSR and Spain, and the latter got through only on a 6-5 penalty series (photo) to meet Brazil in the finals in Moscow on September 7. The hosts will clash with Nigeria, which lost 0-2 to Brazil, for third place.

Photo by Andrei Andreyev

pire to holding events like the adult world championship—but no sooner than 1990. The next world cup is scheduled for 1986 in Mexico, the next one in 1990

in Italy and in 1994 on the American continent. Incidentally, the only bidder for it so far is Brazil, while the 1998 championship is to be staged in Europe.



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Mikhail Gorbachev talking to harvesting combine operators.

Photo TASS

MIKHAIL GORBACHOV: LIFE SETS US NEW TASKS

Soviet economy is at a point. The extensive work we used in order to exhaust ourselves today, the development of which will be decisively determined by a switch-over of our energy onto the rails of international cooperation.

Topics featured prominently during the talks and sessions which the CPSU Central Committee's General Secretary Mikhail S. Gorbachev had in recent tour of the Soviet Union and Kazakhstan. Talking in Tyumen he said: "The point which is to decide the future of the Soviet Union, is the source of economic growth."

The Party has formulated new tasks in an effort to accelerate development of our economy. It is made on the production of science and technology, economic and social factors in the management of the economy. In order to do this the country must have the necessary reserves of oil and gas. Tyumen is a source of oil and gas, and that we have.

Yet, as time goes on, life sets us new and more difficult tasks. That is why the CPSU Central Committee is concerned by Tyumen failing to fulfill its oil extraction quotas for the third year running.

Analysing the reasons for this situation, Mikhail Gorbachev noted that the methods for oil extraction designed at the first stage in the establishment of the oil and gas extraction complex on the Ob River are out-of-date.

It became quite clear that the time of "gold mountains" when oil was easy to get at has been drawing to an end a long time ago, said Mikhail Gorbachev. It is also clear that it is necessary to start its extraction, under external pressure, in areas difficult of access, to get oil from fields with lesser oil flow rates, and to develop more difficult fields.

On the problems of capital construction in the region, Mikhail Gorbachev noted that its scale is highly unprecedented. Every year, projects are built which amount to two Volga motorways, and every two years — as large in size as two Baikal-Amur Railway mainlines.

In his speech, Mikhail Gorbachev singled out the human factor in the economy. The attitude

to people, and concern for their well-being is the main item in our policy. In new areas this acquires a special significance, he said.

Taking into account the development of the economy until the year 2000, the volume of the construction in Siberia is to be more than doubled. In Siberia and the Far East the housing construction is to increase, the provision of food and consumer items is to be improved, while the services, health and education spheres are to be expanded.

For several years now the Soviet people have been implementing the Food Programme, a major social programme for a country. The main road for the dramatic increase in the output of agricultural products is the application of intensive technologies and up-to-date achievements in engineering industries.

In Kazakhstan, Mikhail Gorbachev was shown samples of new technologies which are to increase productivity several times. During his conversations with scientists, Mikhail Gorbachev discussed the role of science in agriculture and its importance in providing stability in land farming.

Non-aligned foreign ministers end their meeting

The fight for preventing a new world war, which threatens the very existence of mankind, is the main problem of our time. It is the final declaration of non-aligned foreign ministers at the end of their conference.

Central America. Among other things, they accuse the "regime" in Pretoria of fanning tensions in Southern Africa by carrying out incursions into "friendly states" and by supporting all sorts of terrorist groups. They say the Regent administration's policy of "constructive engagement" with South Africa is aimed at destabilizing the situation in the region. One graphic

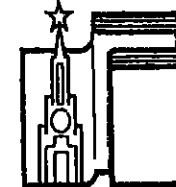
example of the American approach to the problem of Southern Africa is provided by Washington's interference in the internal affairs of Angola, stressing the "unilateral" demand for the "immediate, complete and unconditional" withdrawal of "South African troops from the part of the Angolan territory which they occupy in violation of international law."

Round the Soviet Union

● AN INTERNATIONAL JURY WHICH INCLUDES PROMINENT PUBLIC FIGURES, WRITERS, SCIENTISTS, SCHOLARS, AND JOURNALISTS FROM ASIA, AFRICA AND THE SOVIET UNION HAS DECIDED TO AWARD THE 1985 AVICENNA AWARD TO THE PAKISTANI POET AND PROMINENT PUBLIC FIGURE FAIZ AHMAD FAIZ (POSTHUMOUSLY) AND TO THE PATRICE LUMBA UNIVERSITY.

● A DIAGRAM MAP OF THE DIRECTIONS AND SPEEDS OF THE BARKHAN SAND DUNES IN THE DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE KARAKUM DESERT HAS BEEN COMPILED BY SCIENTISTS FROM THE INSTITUTE OF DESERTS AT THE TURKMENIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES IN SOVIET CENTRAL ASIA. It will help select most effective methods for the protection of soils from desertification, to reveal reliable methods for consolidating the ground, and to estimate the conditions for the construction in the area of the deserts.

● A NEW UNIVERSITY, THE TENTH IN THE UKRAINE, HAS OPENED IN THE CITY OF ZAPOROZHIE. The new university has five departments and next year, some more will be set up.



200,000 books from 102 countries

The present Moscow International Book Fair is the most representative compared with all previous ones, said at a press conference to mark the opening of the fair, Boris PASTUKHOV, Chairman of its Organizing Committee and Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Book Publishing.

More than 3,000 firms and organizations from 102 countries and 15 international organizations will participate in the fair. Boris Pastukhov emphasized. About 200,000 exhibits will be on display from September 10 to 16 in two biggest pavilions of the USSR Exhibition of Economic Achievements (they cover more than 25,000 square metres). By tradition, the USSR will be the biggest participant. Soviet stands will display 20,000 books from all the 15 republics, journalism and belles lettres, art books and publications for children, scientific and technical literature, encyclopaedia and dictionaries.

A total of 160,000 titles of books with a press run of over 4,000 million copies were brought out in the Soviet Union since the latest fair in 1981. Two years ago Soviet organizations signed about 2,500 agreements for the purchase and sale of book publication copyrights. I think that at the current fair this figure will be bigger. Boris Pastukhov pointed out in conclusion.

A Club of Business Get-Togethers will function at the fair and a competition of children's drawings "I draw my dream" will be arranged.

SOVIET PUBLIC FAVOURS BETTER MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING

San Francisco. The 4th Meeting of Public Representatives from the Soviet Union and the United States has come to a close here after discussing the topical problems in the Soviet-American relations and the international situation.

The delegates have adopted a final statement in which they point out that in the situation of international tensions special significance has come to be attached to any steps directed at consolidating peace and better mutual understanding. It is the dictates of the time that there should be a reversal away from the arms race and towards creation of a basis for the disarmament process, the statement says. During the meeting, prevention of militarization of outer space

was described as the top priority. Public representatives from the two countries favour joint space research for peaceful purposes, as it was in the past, and they believe that the use of space around the Earth for military purposes will lead to disastrous consequences.

The participants of the meeting regard its results as positive and useful, said the head of the Soviet delegation, Academician G. A. Arbatov, who is Director of the Institute for US and Canada Studies.

At the meeting, general concern was voiced over the growing tensions in the international arena and the desire was expressed to take joint action to achieve better Soviet-American relations.



● During the clear-up operation in San Salvador. ● At one of the camps of Salvadoran refugees.

Backed by the US the Duarte reactionary regime has unleashed a bloody terror against the people of El Salvador. Basic human rights are being brutally persecuted in the country. Trained by US advisors and instructors, the armed punitive forces are employing the tactics of "burn-out land". Barbarous bombings affect peaceful peasant settlements killing cattle and damaging crops. The military regularly carry out round-ups and arrests. Many citizens of this Central American country have to seek refuge abroad.



● At one of the camps of Salvadoran refugees. Photo by TASS



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UN Convention should be observed

Geneva. At the Palace of Nations in Geneva, the Preparatory Committee for the Law of the Sea International Organ and Tribunal has ended its third session. The delegates at the Commission have discussed the practical matters pertaining to the implementation of the UN Law of the Sea Convention.

It will be recalled that the Convention which sets the seal on the regime of the sea bed, contains provisions on international control over the exploitation of the sea bed and inalienability of its monopolization. This was opposed by the United States which, together with Great Britain, West Germany, Italy and some other countries, signed on August 3, 1974, a separate agreement in which the signatories are trying to assert their own regime on the sea bed.

This approach has been resolutely countered by representatives of the Committee. During the present session, a Declaration was adopted which stresses that any claim, agreement or

action as regards the area of the sea bed or its resources, which is put forward, concluded or undertaken outside the framework of the Preparatory Committee, are invalid, and the only regime for the prospecting and development of the said region and its resources is the one which has been established by the UN Law of the Sea Convention.

The results of the past session, said a delegate from the Cape Verde Islands, Jose Luis Jesus, show that an overwhelming majority of the interested countries intend to meticulously observe the previously reached agreements and to consolidate the legal foundations of the states' activities on the sea bed.

The declaration is a serious blow against the hegemonist policies pursued by the Reagan administration as regards the World Ocean, and that from this the United States should draw relevant conclusions.

Our correspondent Vladimir KUZNETSOV

THE 'THIRD WORLD'—A VICTIM OF THE WESTERN POLICIES

New York. The developing countries will spend years to recover from the damage they suffered in the present economic crisis in the capitalist system. This conclusion follows from the annual report presented by the UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), distributed at the Headquarters of the International Community.

The widely publicized plight of the Third World has not led to any noticeable improvement in the conditions in most of the other leading capitalist states or in the developing countries, the document notes. The report criticizes such key elements in the American financial and economic policies as the excessively

high interest rates and the dollar exchange rate which has had a negative effect on the still unstable economies of the states which have only recently embarked on a course of independent development.

UNCTAD experts note that the present indebtedness incurred by the developing countries has risen to an enormous sum of one million dollars. Economists say that many of these countries will never be able to pay off their external debts. There is an enormous outflow of capital from the developing countries, all of which serve as signs indicating and sharply mourning exploitation of the developing countries by the main imperialist states and their monopolies.



Looking for pretext to invade.

Drawing by Vladimir Sviridov.

Conference of non-aligned ministers

Luanda. To prevent the nuclear disaster and to protect mankind from the threat of destruction hanging over it is the main task of all the countries and peoples on the planet. This was declared by the President of the People's Republic of Angola Jose Eduardo dos Santos who was addressing foreign ministers from non-aligned countries meeting for a conference here. The aggravation of the international situation is the result of the growing aggressiveness of the forces of imperialism who are carrying out an unbridled arms race in nuclear weapons, and are devising plans for spilling the arms race in outer space, the Angolan leader pointed out.

A constant threat to peace and stability in the south of Africa comes from the racist re-

gime in the South African Republic, noted J. E. dos Santos. Defying the international community, Pretoria is committing armed acts of aggression against the neighbouring states and destabilizing the situation in them by means of puppet gangs who are in its pay.

Pretoria is using every means to procrastinate with the granting of independence to Namibia, and is amassing a large body of its troops in the northern parts of Namibia near the Angolan border. J. E. dos Santos decisively rejected the notorious "linkage" between decolonization of Namibia with a withdrawal of the Cuban internationalist troops from Angola. They continue to stay in Angola in view of the incessant danger of aggression from the South African Republic.

the Citibank, the Chase Manhattan Bank and Morgan Guaranty Trust. Understandably, the content of the talks was not disclosed. Observers stress, however, that they sought to work out joint economic measures to help the South African regime put down anti-racist protests and shore it up. The vocabulary of South Africa's second largest Western investor lacks the term "sanctions". According to clearly understated estimates by the US State Department alone, total direct US investment in South Africa in 1983 amounted to 2,300 million dollars and seven billion dollars worth of securities. The US is also South Africa's biggest trading partner, with 1984 bilateral trade totalling 3.8 billion.

The lion's share of the South African pie is thus securely held by Britain and the US and the rest is shared by West Germany (ten per cent of investment), France (between five and ten per cent), Japan and Switzerland. And there are transnational companies too. According to UN figures, last year 1,058 such transnational companies had their headquarters in South Africa, and roughly a third of them had their headquarters in Britain and the rest in the US and West Germany.

Other facts have been leaked to the press, too. For instance, on US secret cooperation with Pretoria in the nuclear field, "The Washington Post" wrote last January that 38 US nuclear spe-

cialists work in South Africa. It also transpired that the South African commission for the electric engineering industry, which supervises nuclear power engineering, set up at the Chase Manhattan Bank a special "strategic fund" for hiring American nuclear engineers.

The Reagan administration intensified links with Pretoria in the military field, too, having issued between 1981 and 1983 licences for export to South Africa of various military equipment worth 28.3 million dollars. In the first quarter of last year the cost of US military shipments to that country reached 88 million dollars.

In turn, according to "The New York Times", the US National Security Agency regularly gets data from the South African electronic intelligence centre at Silvermine on ships and aircraft passing near the Cape of Good Hope as well as in the south Atlantic and the Indian Ocean. The same paper reported that South Africa allows US spy planes to land in its territory.

So what sanctions, then, could one talk of — sanctions are normally used against adversaries, while South Africa, according to President Reagan, is a friend and ally of America. Hence it is the visit overseas by Pretoria's chief treasurer — to get comprehensive assistance to help put Pretoria's house in order — the way the racists would like it to be.

Canada's ambiguous position

Ottawa. The Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney has said that after a detailed examination, the Canadian Government has come to a conclusion that the national policies and the country's priorities do not allow Canada to take part in the research as part of the Strategic Defence Initiative. At the same time, he noted that private Canadian companies and institutions can join in the SDI research.

This ambivalent position taken by official Ottawa has been welcomed by the Reagan administration. A spokesman for the White House has said in Washington that the president thanked the prime minister for the possibility he allows for the United States to cooperate with Canadian private companies in its work on the SDI.

Japan helps right-wing regimes

Tokyo. The Japanese Government has decided to considerably increase its financial support to Honduras, Guatemala and a number of other Latin American countries whose rulers are being used by the administration to prepare an armed invasion against the community. Pretoria is committing armed acts of aggression against the neighbouring states and destabilizing the situation in them by means of puppet gangs who are in its pay.

The local observers stress that the Japanese Government is giving its assistance more and more closely to the strategic interests of the United States and that it is openly violating the humanitarian resolution which forbids assistance to countries at the stage of regional conflicts. To see this is so one has to take a look at the list of recipients of Tokyo's aid. They include the Afghan counter-revolutionaries who are entrenched in Pakistan, the anti-popular regimes in Central and Latin America and the Khmer gangster-style armed units who carry out raids against Kampuchea from the jungles of Thailand.

Delays in Barbie's investigation

Paris. The French public is concerned over the attempts by officials to draw out the investigation of the barbarian crimes perpetrated by the fascist hanger-on Klaus Barbie who is responsible for the deaths of tens of thousands of people, while various attempts are being made to mitigate the gravity of his crimes.

The actions taken in this direction by the legal branch have been condemned by the national Federation of displaced and interned Resistance movement members and patriots. A spokesman for the Federation prominent French lawyer D. Neuman has said that the investigation is trying to play down the scale of Barbie's crimes and to concentrate only on some of them.

The investigation is also treating rather arbitrarily such categories as "crimes against humanity" and "war crimes". In the Barbie case, an attempt is being made to mix up these two and to remove some of the accusations from the man.

MAN INFORMATION No. 70, 1983



A mass demonstration in Santiago, Chile, has been staged by students to protest against the Pinochet regime in general and against the authorities' decision to close for three weeks the country's colleges and universities following the national day of protest against the dictatorship.

In the photo: the streets of Santiago during the demonstration.

Photo AFP-TASS

FACTS AND EVENTS

On the untimely "aging" of the oil on the covering and the oil well became the main cause of the recent crash of the Japanese Boeing-747 passenger airplane which 520 people were killed. This is the conclusion made by experts from the special commission of the country Ministry of Transport, who are investigating this incident. In the press reports said that the Boeing concern, for public safety, deliberately increased the fuel war time on the liners.

On the bill on the nationalization of the country's pharm-

aceutical industry has been submitted for the consideration of the Philippine National Assembly session. A Member of Parliament said in this connection that the transnational corporations, producing medicines in the Philippines, impeded the national public health system and turned out goods of poor quality.

More than 250 Indian MPs from 43 political parties urged the US and other countries, possessing nuclear weapons, to immediately declare a moratorium on their tests. "We, members of the Indian Parliament demand that this weapon be banned and, as a first step, a moratorium on nuclear tests be introduced," reads the address, adopted by them, welcoming the Soviet initiative in that field.

Religious figures discuss peace problems

Geneva. Over 200 delegates from 35 countries, including the USSR, attended an International Conference here sponsored by religious organizations in the US and under the aegis of the World Council of Churches.

Speakers stressed the need for measures to stop and reverse the arms race, freeze nuclear weapons and achieve positive results at the third conference reviewing the progress of the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. They stressed the importance in this respect of recent Soviet peace initiatives to end the nuclear arms race and state of the military threat.

Cranebaum, national coordinator of the National Campaign to Freeze Nuclear Weapons, stressed that the Reagan "war" programme creates a real threat for peace and could plunge the planet into the abyss of nuclear disaster. Curbing the nuclear arms race, she stressed, is an issue vital to all peoples.

KAL's Boeing was a spy after all

New York. Fresh revelations have been made of the mendacity of the version of theory put forward by the Reagan administration to explain the incident involving a South Korean airliner which two years ago intruded into the air space of the Soviet Union on a spy mission.

Fresh evidence has been presented during the court hearings in Washington in the case launched against the American government by a group of relatives of the perished passengers. The plane shot down two years ago is a tape-recording of conversations between the American air traffic controllers and the flight of the Boeing. On the tape one can clearly hear the words: "We ought to warn him". These words were said by an operator of the American radar station who was trying to persuade his colleagues to radio to the plane that it had deviated from its course. However, this was not done.

It is also worth noting that in Tokyo also exposes the fact that the Reagan administration. This information comes from the flight of the Boeing. The information, notes "The New York Times", shows, not only that during the flight over the South Atlantic island the South

Korean crew were taking deceptive manoeuvres and tried to mislead the air traffic controllers in Tokyo. It is in direct contradiction with the theory made public by the American administration that the pilots kept to the height assigned to them. The newspaper says that changes registered by the Japanese Defence Department in the speed and the height of the Boeing's flight indicate that the pilots were perfectly aware of where they were and deliberately flew over the Soviet territory.

OF INTEREST

Will a telephone save?

In the telephone directory of Los Angeles on page 587, listed is the phone number of a strange institution — the "centre of suicides". A person who decided to settle scores with this life, but "hesitated", dialled the number, and tape-recorded plaintive feminine voice, tells him that the given number has been excluded from the "list" of telephone subscribers. This "telephone" advises if a person intends to commit suicide in a polite manner: to a potential suicide victim call another place and

Science and technology

LAWNS ON THE ROOFS

The roofs of houses, planted with grass are, as a matter of fact, no news. As far back as 1867 the "green roofs" of the Berlin railway station caused a sensation at the Paris World Fair. At the turn of the century only in Berlin there were over 2,000 green roofs which, however, did not survive all ups and downs of wars and rehabilitation periods. Over the past few years they again set the fashion. Many architects and builders believe that they considerably improve living conditions in big cities.

With reference to his own experience, West Berlin councillor Hans Ertlman states that the benefits of a green roof: apart from protecting the roofing, it also insulates, traps dust and liberates oxygen; in summer the grass roof cools off and in winter — warms up the building. Now the planted roofs are practised in West Berlin in a planned way.

BOOKS WITHOUT PAGES

A library can be replaced by a metallic disc 12 cm in diameter. It is placed on a special attachment to a portable computer, a laser beam counts the digital information recorded on the disc, and transmits it in the form of an ordinary text onto the display.

The publishing company Grolier Inc., specializing in the publication of encyclopaedic dictionaries, recorded on such a disc the entire 21-volume academic "Encyclopaedia Americana". The disc will be put on sale in October this year and will be cheaper than the volumes of that encyclopaedia.

The possibilities of keeping a great amount of information on compact discs are almost unlimited, writes the "Times". It is noted, writes the "Times", that new technology also produces a tremendous saving of timber and will release capacities of the paper-and-pulp industry.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

TREACHEROUS AIMS OF THE 'OCEAN SAFARI'

What is the main aim pursued by the Ocean Safari-85 naval exercises? This question is answered in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA by Rear-Admiral Yu. A. Bystryov.

The main thrust of the manoeuvres undertaken by the US and NATO navies on the seas is spearheaded against the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Treaty countries. Among other things, this is directed by the areas where such exercises are held being more and more often selected in places close to our territorial waters and coast.

Unlike the previous years, the United States and NATO have this year expanded the zone of the exercises to include the north Atlantic and Norwegian and Barents seas. A greater number of warships and civilian vessels are taking part in the exercises than previously. It is quite obvious that the American administration is taking advantage of the exercises to demonstrate the power of its armed forces to the peoples of Western Europe and the neutral states.

Besides, by constantly holding manoeuvres in areas adjacent to the Soviet borders, the military and political leaders in NATO and in the United States are seeking to have our armed forces develop a sort of "reflex of being enured to the danger" as it is achieved a weakening in our vigilance. However, let no one entertain any illusions that this may happen. The powerful ocean-going Navy of this country is always on guard.

BONN: A STEP TOWARD 'STAR WARS'

Most of the West Germans, including even many parliamentarians, have a vague idea of the consequences which the implementation of the "star wars" programme may have for the world as a whole and for the Federal Republic in particular. RFAVDA says, commenting on a visit by a West German delegation, led by Horst Tietz, head of the foreign policy department of the Federal Chancellery's Office, to Washington. The purpose of the visit is to work out details of the possible participation of West Germany in the US "strategic defence initiative" project and the terms of this cooperation. A hypocritical and unconvincing argument used by some officials on the Rhine in justifying their support for the SDI and talk about "equilibrium" with the USA are just covering the hard facts: since the Conservative-Liberal bloc was installed in power, West Germany has been pursuing a course of unconditional following in the wake of Washington's adventurist policy.

PLUNDER IN NAMIBIA

The ASIA AND AFRICA TODAY magazine carries an article by Namibian writer Muhammadu Mopua stressing, among other things, that the present Washington administration has decided for the whole world to hear that the US could not leave out in the cold South Africa, a state which supported it in all ways it has waged. This is, in his view, nothing but hypocritical rhetoric. In actual fact, the US just does not intend to abandon an area of key strategic importance with minerals so vital for the "free world", which is why Washington is doing all it can to delay the racist's withdrawal from Namibia, help them destroy SWAPO, and lastly on the country a neofascist puppet regime.

At the same time we should not think of the ruling circles of South Africa as mere tools of the will of the West, for they have their own axe to grind in developing, or, to be more precise, pillaging Namibia's plentiful natural resources. The gross national product of this country of one million people has reached 125 billion dollars and would amount to 1,250 dollars per capita a year, surpassing many times over the mean African figure and even higher than the average world one. As it happens, each black Namibian is entitled to less than 125 dollars for growing fat on his labour as foreign monopolies and white tycoons from South Africa, the article points out.

WHERE DO THEY SEEK TO REVIVE FASCISM?

Modern fascism is justifying itself in countries where it can collude with the armed opponents of the revolutionary and national-liberation movements, writes the Soviet journalist, Anatoly Gerasimov, in the newspaper, SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIA. At the first place this concerns Latin America where Pinochet staged a coup in 1973 at the initiative not entirely of his own. It is obvious that the neo-fascists there are seeking to create a new centre which would be supported by the wealthy land-owners and the military. His overt and covert supporters rule not only in Chile, but also in Paraguay, El Salvador, Guatemala, and in Haiti. They also dominated Uruguay and Bolivia not so long ago. The neo-fascists expect that a centre like this could, with American support, become a major force with time in the strategic plans devised by the Pentagon to threaten Cuba and Nicaragua.

although I am already 40, I have not given up the dream shared by my wife, who promised me that our next child would be a boy for sure. And even if it is not, I won't be upset about it. My wife and I, we are happy to have such a great and united family!"

What do you think you see here? A new style of hate for the anti-semitism and what? No! One of the "stocking" hoods that were in vogue last winter! No! You see Max Bick, the winner of the "See Beards competition" in Lancaster, covered with many thousands of beards. The beards are... alive!

Photo AP-TASS

MAN INFORMATION No. 70, 1983

Round the Soviet Union

AN EXPEDITION HAS REACHED THE FOOT OF THE GEBLER GLACIER IN THE ALTAI MOUNTAINS. ITS MEMBERS REPEATED THE ITINERARY OF THE LEGENDARY PARTISAN DETACHMENT OF THE CIVIL WAR PERIOD, UNDER THE COMMAND OF PYOTR SUKHOV. Nearly 500 tourists from 17 regions of the country passed along this route and made an ascent of the Belukha Peak, delivering capsules with an appeal to the peoples of the world to consolidate peace and friendship among nations.

THE I. N. ULYANOV UNIVERSITY IN THE CHUVASH ASSR HAS OFFERED THE LEAVERS OF URBAN AND RURAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS TWO NEW SPECIALIZED FIELDS. One of them is the technology of re-bolished productions. Young engineers will have to work in the shops of the future, where labour-intensive and monotonous operations will be fulfilled by robots and manipulators. The training of stomatologists [another new field] has started at the University's medical department from September 1.

A BELL MUSEUM HAS OPENED IN THE MAIN CAMPANILE OF THE ST. SOPHIA CATHEDRAL IN THE NORTHERN CITY OF VOLOGDA, A CITY IN THE EUROPEAN USSR. The collection put together by staff members of the local lore museum contains bells made at most of the old Russian foundries. One of these is the bell for which Tsar Peter the Great made an exception for the cathedral when he was gathering copper bells to melt into guns. Legend has it that the Tsar spared the Vologda bells after a local bell-ringer had made him laugh by ringing a merry tune.

"THE ROLE OF THE CINEMA IN THE PROTECTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT" WAS THE SUBJECT OF AN INTERNATIONAL FILM MAKERS' SYMPOSIUM WHICH HAS ENDED IN THE KAZAKH CAPITAL ALMA-ATA. The nearly fifty documentary and popular-science films presented by the film makers from Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Poland, the USSR, Finland, Yugoslavia and other countries raise the problems of careful attitude to nature and rational use of the natural resources.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

EQUIPMENT FOR METRO-BUILDERS IN MOUNTAINOUS AREAS

Some 30 years ago experts could not even forecast how soon a Metro would appear in Yerevan, capital of Armenia. The thing is that this Transcaucasian city with a population of 1.1 million people, is situated in a mountainous and seismic area and the tunnelling conditions are rather complicated. But by now five stations of the first section of Yerevan Metro have been put into operation and the construction of a new line has begun. The equipment dispatched to Armenia by Moscow mechanical plant of the Main Metro Tunnelling Board, writes the Armenian newspaper KOMMUNIST, will speed up its construction.

At the request of clients, Muscovites have made improved equipment, which is used under various geological conditions in the mountains.

For example, a special complex has been set up to speed up tunnelling in solid rocky ground in Tbilisi, capital of Georgia. Quite different machines are operating in the drill sands near Gorky (on the Volga) and Minsk, capital of Byelorussia.

The machines of Muscovites operate not only in Metro but also at many major projects of the republics. The hydrotechnical tunnel in Algeria, the automobile tunnel through the Rakky mountain pass, the rock corridors on Baku-Anzhi Railway are only some of the areas where such machines operate efficiently.

BE A HOPE

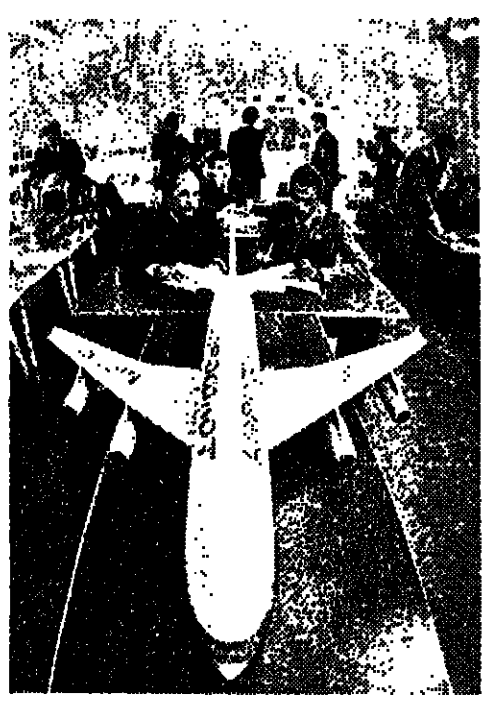
In the column "Lessons of Life" of KOMMUNIST, SKAYA PRAVDA Prof. Shalva Ananashvili, Doctor of Sciences (Psychology), and Corresponding Member of

Training specialists for airways

This photo has been taken in the Kiev Institute of Civil Aviation Engineers. Its graduates, receive not so romantic trades like, for example, that of a pilot, but become specialists in no less important for today's aviation professions such as flight and radio-electronics equipment engineers, heads of various airport services and economists. Specialists from many foreign national airways have already received their education and are now studying at the institute.

They include people who study on ICAO scholarships. At one of its assemblies, the Soviet educational establishments were given top marks for their training of specialists for other countries. Besides the Kiev institute, they also study at other institutes, flying schools and at the only one in the world Academy of Civil Aviation in Leningrad.

The laboratories of the Kiev Institute have electronic equipment. The institute has an aerodynamic laboratory and proving grounds for testing the reliability of aviation engines and durability of flying machines. The students have at their disposal flight and air controllers simulators and a study base, complete with an airfield together with planes and helicopters used by Aeroflot. The students have practical lessons in Borispol, the Kiev international airport.



NEW BRANDS OF TURKMEN COTTON

In Turkmenia, a Central Asian republic of the USSR, they have created unusual brands of coloured cotton with high-quality fibre and leaves falling off exactly before the crops are harvested.

Turkmenia — the southernmost and the hottest of Soviet republics — is responsible for about one-tenth of the total raw cotton yield in the Soviet Union. It specializes primarily in growing the fine-fibre cotton enjoying special demand on the world

market. The Turkmen line-fibre cotton brands are on par with the best foreign cottons both in yield and fibre quality but has shorter ripening period as compared with the majority of them. Among the latest achievements of the Turkmen cotton-growers there is a new fine-fibre cotton brand — Genetik-1 which has good prospects. In the opinion of those who practise cotton-growing, the special value of this brand consists in that the form, size and weight of its cot-

ton-bolls are very convenient for cotton-picking machines. Significantly, the whole yield of the Turkmen cotton is harvested in the Karakum canal zone crossing the republic in the east-west direction. This man-made river having no equals in the world stretches for more than 1,100 kilometres.

SHALE LIQUID FUEL MASS PRODUCED

An installation has been put into operation to process combustible shales by the energy-technological method at a heat-and-power electric station in Estonia, a Baltic republic rich in this type of fuel. The new method will produce 240,000 tonnes of liquid fuel annually. The installation will also produce shale oil, a petroleum substitute, as well as phenols and light tar fractions.

Shale liquid fuel production will radically improve the operation of electric stations run on this fuel, and will also lessen the harmful impact on the air basin surrounding them. Shale is a cheap though not ideal fuel — its calorific (heat-producing) capacity is much lower than that of black oil or coal, while technology is very high. New technology makes it possible to obtain products for which petroleum is now used.

SHIP GOES OUT ONTO THE SHORE

See ship designers from Leningrad have designed an unusual ship for the Arctic coast. It is a compromise between a motor vessel and a platform. Light draught, small dimensions (it is 45 m long and 9 m wide), high manoeuvrability and the ability to moor at ill-equipped berths permit to use it for the transportation of cargoes by small rivers to the most far-away areas of the Extreme North.

Through the lowered bow ramp and side ramps automobiles, tractors and other machines can get to the shore, while ship

Another railway in Siberia

The Yakutsk ritual pillar — serge, symbolizing hospitality, is put at the first kilometre of a new railway, the construction of which has started in Eastern Siberia. The railway will connect the Baikal-Amur Mainline (BAM) with Yakutsk, capital of the vastest autonomous republic in the Soviet Union, famous for its furs, gold and diamonds. Yakutia is also abundant in coal, natural gas, iron ore and many other mineral deposits but the mastering of this region with poor prospects is hampered by the absence of reliable round the year transportation system.

The 220-kilometre railway from the Tynda station in the BAM zone to Berkala, a Yakut village, was constructed 8 years ago. It gave the possibility to begin mastering the richest coal deposit in Southern Yakutia — the Netyungui coal basin where a huge coal-pit and the biggest in the USSR concentration mill for processing coal are in operation.

Now the railway will be extended by 870 kilometres more to the North. It will offer an opportunity to more intensively use natural wealth of the republic: the zone of a new railway line covers more than 3 million kilometres.

Places to visit

Tem of ancient architecture



Along 230 km from Moscow, is one of the most interesting sights on the Golden Ring (tourist itinerary passes through seven Russian cities). Famous since 1024, Suzdal thought to us its features from antiquity: more of 25 km there are over 70 objects of Russian architecture of the 12-15 centuries.

And in antiquity, tourists see modern hotels which blend with old ensembles. Among them the first Soviet city was awarded the honorary prize, "Golden Apple" for the preservation and utilization of ancient monuments, the creation of a tourist centre.

This prize was instituted by the International Federation of Journalists functioning under the aegis of UNESCO and writing on tourism. A great deal has been done of late. The bells sounded again on the bell-towers of the former Spaso-Yevfimiyevskiy Monastery. Tourists take great interest in the works of remarkable blacksmith and instructor at the art school, Vyacheslav Basov. He has sent about 30 of his works made of Damascus steel to an exhibition in Paris. Enthusiasts of equestrian outings will be attracted to the coachmen's quarters set up not long ago. A stable, a riding-school, a coach shed, a tavern with Russian cuisine have been built. Besides, all types of carriages which existed in Old Rus, single teams, troikas and horse-riding have been restored.

UN Courses in Moscow

Representatives of over 30 African countries are attending a UN-sponsored International Course on problems of planning and building populated areas.

One of the most acute problems facing now the developing countries, our correspondent was told by Vladimir Belonozh, Chairman of the Courses' Organizing Committee, is the high-rate growing of major populated areas. This problem demands solution of complex tasks: reconstruction of old city districts in line with modern urban requirements, development of transportation systems, provision of recreational and municipal services for inhabitants, environmental control, preservation of historical-architectural monuments. Complicated solutions are also required by problems of building new cities, planning, designing, taking into account the social and natural factors when building. Our country, with its large-scale housing construction, has

SYMPOSIUM OF ASTRO

The first international symposium on the project "Global System of Meteoric Observations" (Globmet) has closed in Dushanbe. This representative forum was attended by leading specialists from the USSR, USA, GDR, India, Canada, Australia, Japan, Italy, Czechoslovakia and other countries.

Why was it convened in the capital of Tajikistan?

The Institute of Astrophysics of the Republican Academy of Sciences is the recognized centre of comprehensive research on all basic sections of meteoric geophysics and astronomy. The world's first photographs of meteors, taken in Dushanbe with an exposure of ten-thousandth fractions of a second made it possible to study the pattern of the disintegrations of meteoric bodies in the atmosphere. Simultaneous photographic and radar observations of meteors were carried out in the Soviet Union for the first time, in the same republic. The use of electronic-optical and TV units showed the great practical importance of studying meteors.

American Professor R. Roper, chairman of the International Globmet committee and President of the International Commission on the Meteorology of the Upper Atmosphere, who visited the Tajik Institute of Astrophysics, highly rated the possibilities of its staff members in the implementation of the tasks of the scientific project. More than 100 scientific reports and papers were discussed at the sessions of five sections, dealing with the vital investigations of atmospheric processes in the peculiar skies of our planet.

Eduard Radzinsky dealt in his drama with the youth of the 30s and 60s when the issue of who were superior — the technicians and artists was particularly topical. The playwright did not defend professional skill. He sided with man, his ability to love, to be considerate and generous to other people.

Modern young playwrights tackle subjects formerly regarded as unworthy: everyday problems, heroes — who are ordinary people, and a multitude of typical everyday events, inextricably bound with the business of living. They only seem like trivialities. Surely it's important to be interested in how people's everyday life is arranged, if their children feel well, if married couples love each other, and how a brother looks at his sister...

This subject is explored by such playwrights as Alexei Kazantsev in "Old House", "Anton and Others", "And the Silver Cord Will Tear" which are successfully staged in several Moscow theatres, the Byelorussian Alexei Dudarev in "Threshold" (one of the most talked-of plays at the Stanislavsky Theatre), Vladimir Aron in "Look, What Has Come!" (at the Mayakovsky Theatre), Alexander Galin in "Eastern Stands" (at the Sovremennik Theatre), Lyudmila Petrushevskaya in "Three Girls in Light-Blue" (the best play of the last season at the Lenin Komosmol Theatre) and others.

Every generation has its own burning problems. Today's younger generation is encouraged to pick up a professional railing. Playwrights are trying to hitch onto what is particularly important today. They are not alone in this. In fact, a theatre means collective art, with the producer, actors, the artist and composer striking up a dialogue with the audience which sometimes leads to key corrections of the play in hand.

VIEWPOINT

The theatre and its audience

Natalya KUROVA

The question of what profession to choose, determining the rest of one's life, arises when one is young.

Men of letters and artists reflect this in their work: writers — in the novels and stories, cinematographers — in films, playwrights — in plays.

The theatre has a particularly great role to play in this respect. It is the only art form that provides a fantastic opportunity for a lively contact between the audience and the stage, a direct exchange of views between the audiences and the actors.

Quite understandably, in 351 drama theatres of the country, 75 per cent of the repertoire, which annually exceeds 2,000 new productions, is devoted to modern Soviet plays, which discuss problems of youth, and relations between generations.

Each generation, on entering "adult" life, apart from its characteristic features, has its peculiarities. The pre-war younger generation was full of optimism, vigour for the first five-year plan periods — a theme remarkably shown by Konstantin Simonov in his play "The Lad From Our Town", which is still a big hit with audiences at the Moscov Lenin Komosmol Theatre, and Nikolai Pogodin in the plays "Poem About an Axe", "My Friend", "Tempe".

Playwrights Viktor Rorov and Alexander Volodin chronicled post-war youth in their most popular plays: "In Search of Happiness" and "School Reunion", "Five Evenings" and "Designation" which are still staged.

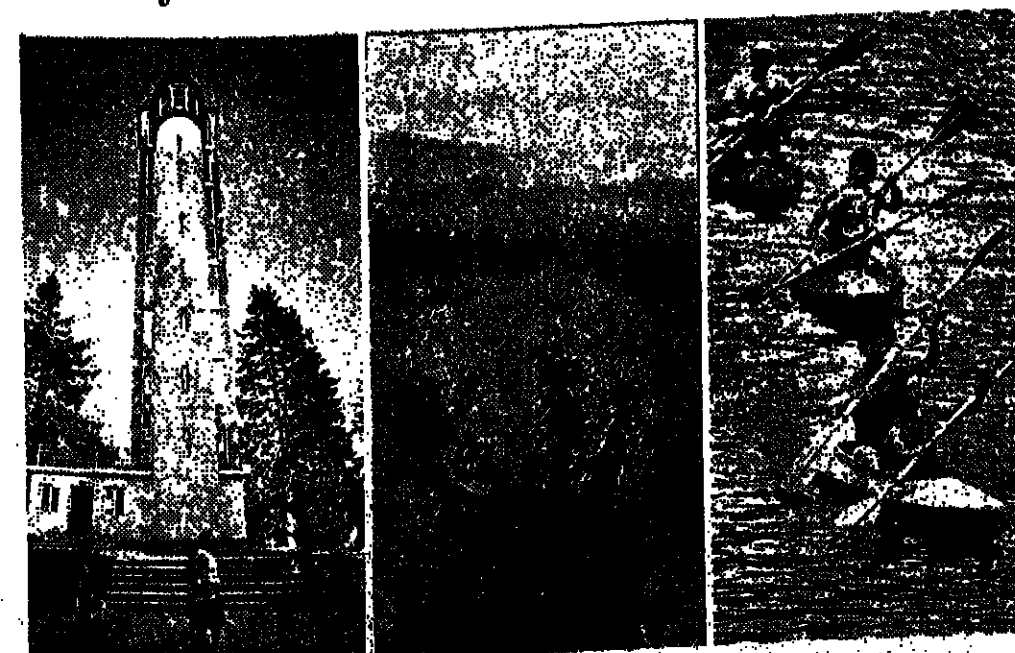
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Haanjä—the land of lakes in Estonia



Everything here is the biggest, the tallest and the best. It has the highest mountain in the Baltic, Suur-Munamägi, as well as lakes Suurjärv, which is the deepest, the Püha River, which is the swiftest. From a viewing tower which is 29.1 metres tall perched atop the Suur-Munamägi Mountain, an unusually picturesque landscape opens up: the vicinity with its bright-blue lakes — 175 of them. There are also thick forests, which are always slightly shrouded in mist, with tiny ancient villages all around. These parts are very popular among the tourists. In the photo viewing tower atop the Suur-Munamägi Mountain, a view from the tower. Photos by Alexander Sekelovskiy.

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

GALINA KRAPIVINA

Are girls born ballerinas, or do they become ones with the passing of time? Concerning Galina Krapiyina, the prima ballerina of the Moscow Academic Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre in Moscow, she belongs to both categories.

When she was a child, everyone who saw the graceful, thin figure of the girl said unanimously: "She will be a ballerina." The girl had no alternative or problem. She knew. When the experienced members of the entrance commission at the Moscow Ballet School saw her, their opinion was also unanimous (which is rare). The girl was accepted because she had been born to dance.

However, even the most beautiful natural gifts are rendered useless without daily hard, painstaking training.

Galina works hard every day at rehearsals and in class. This work and efforts, unseen by audiences, have made her dances light, and airy.

She looks particularly good in classical ballets. She is precise, has a beautiful line, and the necessary fluency. She never changes variations to make them easier to dance. She has got well-deserved acclaim in many ballets—"La Corsaire", "Femurilla", and others.

She dances in practically all the ballets in the repertoire of the company. She dances the leads in "The Snow Maiden" and "Stravinsky's", "The Little Humphreys Horse", "Coppelia", and "The Evening Dances".

She is called a dancer-actress. She likes drama in ballet and strong-willed heroines. Her Francesca in "Francesca da Rimini" is the tragedy of love, and the audiences watch the tragic fate of the young heroine as described by Dante and put on the stage by Tchaikovsky.

Her husband, Mikhail Krapiyina, is a leading artist in the same company. Their first meeting was at the Ballet School and is marked by perfect, complete harmony, rare understanding and lyricism. Galina and Mikhail are the leads of such ballets as "Swan Lake", "Don Quixote", and "Cinderella".



Galina has danced in Berlin, Rome, Budapest, Damascus, Tokyo, Madrid, Prague, and Paris.

At the 4th International Ballet Competition in Moscow she was the partner of Irek Mukhametov, who won the Grand Prix. Her artistry and professional skill were so indisputable that the jury awarded her the Partner Prize.

It is difficult to understand how she manages to find time to do everything. She keeps the home in order and is a gentle mother. She would be happy to see her daughter become a dancer, too.

Igor KAZENIN

A CREATIVE EXPERIMENT

A joint exhibition of Japanese and Soviet artists has opened in the Central House of the Artist at Krynokayskaya Embankment in Moscow. It features works made on the basis of different national traditions and yet one can see contrasts and even opposition between different stylistic trends. However, the paintings are seen as a mutually complementary and organic unity.

The joint exhibition is conceived as a creative experiment, said Secretary of the Board of the USSR Artists' Union Vladimir Goryunov. The Japanese collection, which is presented by the Nihon Nangai artists' association, has a clearly marked traditional character. The landscapes which form most of the exhibition are valuable first and foremost because through the image of nature they speak about man, and about his ideal harmony with the surrounding world. The Soviet part which is made up of self-portraits and portraits of artists, agrees with the Japanese section in spirit and content of the art itself.

The common subject is art, the people who make it, and for nature and beauty, which forms the basis for the creative and spiritual affinity between the two peoples.

It is a great privilege to take part in the exhibition of this major exhibition in the Soviet Union. One of the artists, noted 97-year-old Shigeo Kono, President of Nihon Nangai, has come to the Soviet Union at the head of a large delegation of Japanese artists whose works are on display. In 1983 when we celebrated the 12th anniversary of the Kyoto and Kiev became cities, we also arranged an exhibition in the Ukraine of works by artists from two countries.

We are convinced that the present exhibition will serve the cause of further cooperation between artists. It will also contribute to the cultural exchange and to the growing friendship and understanding between the two peoples in the two countries.



A lively exchange of ideas at the exhibition.

Photo by Sergei Gerasimov

The first Soviet-Vietnamese film

During the Week of Vietnamese Films in the Soviet Union, the cinegoers will see the first joint Soviet-Vietnamese production, "The Coordinates of Death" staged by the producer from the Gorky Film Studios in Moscow Samvel Gasparyan and the Vietnamese producer Nguyen Xuan Chan.

This work, presented by the two masters is about the most severe period in the history of the Vietnamese people who fought the American imperialism for their freedom and independence. "The Coordinates of Death" is the name which the

American pilots gave the Vietnamese soil when they were ordered to go on bombing missions there. Sowing death and destruction they themselves died in a just retribution for the evil that they wrought.

The heroes in the film are the soldiers of the people's army and people of peaceful occupations, who took up arms at the time of difficulty for their land. They were not alone. Next to them were the Soviet people who worked to restore the ruined roads and factories, cleared mines from the ports, and sal-

ved ships in severe war conditions by bringing ammunition, food and medicines to the Vietnamese friends.

The Vietnamese producer Thanh Dac who leads the delegation of the Vietnamese film makers attending the Week, noted that the film is not only a fruitful result of the close cooperation between the film makers in the two countries, but that it also marks a qualitatively new stage in the development and progress of the young Vietnamese cinematography.

Alexander DONSKOI

FACTS AND EVENTS

Theatres. The walls of the former Spassky Monastery in Yaroslavl have served as sets for "Yaroslavl" which the Volk Theatre has staged for the 975th anniversary of the town. The first showing of the play based on Russian historical records and tales was held in the open air in the grounds of the museum of history and architecture, which is a natural reserve.

Ottoman yoke, "Even the Wise May Err" by A. Ostrovsky, "The Dreams of the Desert" by the Azerbaijan playwright Asat, "The Birds of Our Youth" by Ion Druze, and "The ABC" by Markov.

Each nation has its own fairy story-teller loved by grown-ups and children alike. The Moldavian story-teller is Ion Krianga. One of his fairy tales has been taken up by the young playwright Madan who wrote a comedy, "Mother-in-Law and Three of Her Sons' Wives", which we also intend to show in Moscow.



A scene from "Dmitry Kantemir".

The Pushkin Musical Drama company from Moldavia are giving their performances on the stage of the Maly Theatre in Moscow, said Vitaly Rum, the company's chief producer. Our first visit to Moscow took place in 1973. Now, twelve

years later, the theatre is again performing in Moscow. We are showing six plays at Maly's. They are "Dmitry Kantemir" by Georgina about the joint struggle by the Moldavian and Russian peoples for the liberation of Moldavia from the

Leipzig Fair on

Desolate areas in southern provinces of Song Be and Dong Nai are being replanted by groves of rubber-bearing trees. With the assistance of about 50,000 Soviet specialists, about 50,000 hectares have been cultivated with rubber-bearing plantations which will yield natural rubber in the very near future.

The Long Term Programme of Soviet-Vietnamese Cooperation signed in 1963 has mapped out a whole complex of our interaction in agriculture. Thus it provides for further development of specialized areas growing early ripening vegetables and tropical fruit in the south of Vietnam which will be directly delivered to the Soviet Union.

The first visitors of the Soviet pavilion were the GDR leaders headed by Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the SUPD Central Committee, Chairman of the GDR Council of State.

Speaking at the USSR pavilion, E. Honecker highly appreciated the Soviet exhibition, stressing that it reflects the results of the course aimed at speeding up social and economic development of the USSR. Soon, we are going to celebrate, he said, the 10th anniversary of the historic Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between the GDR and the USSR.

Reciprocal interlacing of our countries' economies has reached a high quantitative and qualitative level. Our countries are successfully transforming into life the decisions taken by the summit conference of the COMECON countries in Moscow.

The West German company Klöckner-Humboldt-Deutz (KHD), an old partner of the USSR, has taken part in the ALCOA as a supplier of certain types of equipment for the seven aluminum melting plants.

The contract providing for deliveries of machinery to the plant concluded on the compensatory basis, is a very profitable one, in the firm's judgement; the aluminum ingots are in the sold to the FRG in exchange for the equipment received.

Nowadays, stresses Vasily Strig, powerful electrolyzers of the last generation made in our country, are successfully operating at our plant.

Nearly 35 years ago, this country had its first ship delivered from the Czechoslovak shipbuilders. At present, as a result of cooperation between the all-Union foreign trade organization Unionimport and Czechoslovak joint-stock company Martimpex, more than eight hundred ships of different types have been built for the USSR by the shipyard of Ceske Lodenice in Prague and the Slovenian Lodnice in Komarno, such as the self-propelled suction-tube dredgers, floating pumping stations, passenger motorvessels, self-propelled barges, and various dredgers. In 1985, Czechoslovakia has been applying the Soviet Union with new types of technological ships, while this country is selling Czechoslovakia increasing amounts of stock equipment for ships.

In Moscow a protocol on cooperation in tourism for 1986-90 was signed between the USSR State Committee for Foreign Tourism and Poland's Main Committee for Tourism.

Addressing, after the signing ceremony, the Soviet journalists, Jan Chlowaki, Chairman of Poland's Main Committee for Tourism, said that the protocol provides for exchange of specialists and information, mutual assistance with scientific and technological achievements. As for the trips by my compatriots, he said, by 1990 they will reach 100,000 a year compared with 25,000 this year.

In Warsaw a special bureau Kalinka has been established, which, assisted by the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society and Main Committee for Tourism, has designed and organized Polish citizens' more than 40 routes for travel in the USSR.

Gaining more and more popularity are specialized tours with a special emphasis on meetings in twin cities.

Maria AGAROVA

Leipzig Fair on

National flags of scores of states are fluttering now in the streets of Leipzig — traditional foreign trade centre. The autumn international fair has started here. Six thousand organizations and firms are participating. One of the highest participant is the USSR.

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FRUITFUL TIES BETWEEN SHIPBUILDERS

Nearly 35 years ago, this country had its first ship delivered from the Czechoslovak shipbuilders. At present, as a result of cooperation between the all-Union foreign trade organization Unionimport and Czechoslovak joint-stock company Martimpex, more than eight hundred ships of different types have been built for the USSR by the shipyard of Ceske Lodenice in Prague and the Slovenian Lodnice in Komarno, such as the self-propelled suction-tube dredgers, floating pumping stations, passenger motorvessels, self-propelled barges, and various dredgers. In 1985, Czechoslovakia has been applying the Soviet Union with new types of technological ships, while this country is selling Czechoslovakia increasing amounts of stock equipment for ships.

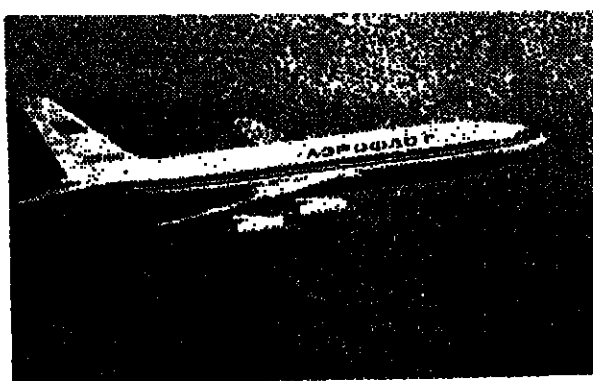
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In Warsaw a special bureau Kalinka has been established, which, assisted by the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society and Main Committee for Tourism, has designed and organized Polish citizens' more than 40 routes for travel in the USSR.

Gaining more and more popularity are specialized tours with a special emphasis on meetings in twin cities.

A demonstration centre, where Hungarian experts become acquainted with our country's chemical industry's new products, is operating in Budapest.



IL-86— THE PRESENT-DAY WIDE-BODY AIRCRAFT FOR LINES WITH HEAVY PASSENGER TRAFFIC

The enhanced takeoff-landing characteristics, the high manoeuvrability on the ground and relatively low loads applied to airstrips allow for operating the IL-86 JET from airfields of the same class as those required for much smaller aircraft, such as IL-18, TU-134, TU-154, BOEING-727, DC-8 and others.

The latest systems of automatic control and navigation fully provide for all-weather regular flights via optimized routes.

The spacious, comfortable interior with broad passages accommodates 350 passengers with comfort and ease. The built-in stairs offer speedy embarkment and disembarkment independently of the ground services.

With the maximum takeoff weight of 206 tons, the IL-86 JET takes to the air from airstrips 2,800 to 2,600 m long.

The cruising speed is 930 km/h. The practical range with the commercial payload of 40,000 kg is 3,600 km.

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ARNE CHRISTIANSEN: MUTUALLY ADVANTAGEOUS LINKS

Experts from 17 Danish firms participated in a symposium on the problems of agriculture and related industries, held in Kiev, capital of the Ukraine. The representatives of Danish firms made a number of reports on the latest achievements in the processing of agricultural products.

We regard this symposium as yet another major undertaking aimed at expanding our mutually beneficial links, said Arne Christiansen, Chairman of the Danish Industry, Co-Chairman of the Inter-Governmental Danish-Soviet Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation. Two years ago a decision was adopted to expand cooperation

precisely on problems of agro-industrial complex. 70 of our firms voiced their readiness to directly participate in it. It involves livestock-breeding, processing and diversifying meat and dairy products, construction of livestock complexes, production of machines for making fodder and some other fields.

As the Co-Chairman of the Danish-Soviet Mixed Commission, I want to note that we have good prospects for developing many-sided links. I must also note that the representatives of our business circles regard this cooperation as a major factor in achieving understanding between peoples and hence peace in the world.

Philately

SOVIET STAMPS

An exhibition of postage stamps, prepared by the All-Union Society of Philatelists, has been dispatched from Moscow to Paris. Visitors will see five collections by philatelists of the Russian Federation, which reflect the history and the present day of Russia.

These same collections will be shown in Paris this November, at the annual "Autumn Philately Show-Room". Usually,

the leading philately firms of France and one of the European countries display their collections at them.

Greece was invited in 1983 to participate in the show, a year later — the FRG. In 1985 Soviet stamp will be displayed at the show-room. From new stamps issued by the USSR Ministry of Communications, one will be selected, which will be declared the best in Europe as to its artistic and printing merits.

The prize of the President of the French Republic — a Savres vase — is ready for this stamp. We shall inform our readers about the Soviet stamp which will be awarded this honourable prize.

WHAT'S ON!

September 10-13

FILMS

Chlora (Gruziya Studio, USSR).

A film about school leavers. Cinema: "Central Children's Cinema" (25 Bakhrushina St). Metro Pavlovskaya.

Wild Bird's Attack (Romania). A film about the nature of human relationships.

Human: "Patriot" (4 Solom Adilysa St). Metro Otkryabskaya Pole, then bus 59 till the stop "Karbyshev Blvd".

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CONCERT HALLS

Concert Hall at the Central House of the Artist.

Concert of the Moscow State Symphony Orchestra.

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SPORTS

Football

Lenta Central Stadium, 11-12. USSR Cup, Moscow Sports Club vs. Dynamo Moscow.

Lenta Central Stadium, 11-12. USSR Cup, Moscow Sports Club vs. Dynamo Moscow.

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Lenta Central Stadium, 11-12. USSR Cup, Moscow Sports Club vs. Dynamo Moscow.

Lenta Central Stadium, 11-12. USSR Cup, Moscow Sports Club vs. Dynamo Moscow.

WEATHER

September 10-13

Moscow, city and region, cloudy with bright intervals.

Temperature on September 10-11, 12-13. Rain 10-11, 12-13. Rain 10-11, 12-13.

Temperature on September 10-11, 12-13. Rain 10-11, 12-13.

Temperature on September 10-11, 12-13. Rain 10-11, 12-13.

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Intourist news

Looking five years ahead

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